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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# EASTERN EUROPE

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HARVESTING CONDITIONS IN SOCIALIST STATES REPORTED

AU141405Y Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "To Harvest in Time and Without Losses; Efforts of Agricultural Workers in the Socialist Countries Made More Difficult by Bad Weather"]

[Summary] Our CTK reporters have advised us of the state of harvesting work in the socialist countries. "In the Soviet Union, a total of 39.5 million hectares of grain, which is 31 percent of the plan, have been harvested; grain from 27.3 million hectares has been threshed. In the Soviet Far East, one-third of the grain has been mown. In the RSFSR, agricultural workers have harvested 21 million hectares of grain, 60 percent of which has already been threshed. Due to bad weather and late grain ripening, the field chores in the RSFSR's non-Chernozem zone are being delayed--particularly in the Northwest region, the Volga region and the Central Chernozem region. Harvesting work in the Kuban, Rostov and Volgograd oblasts, as well as the Stavropol region, where the farmers have cultivated wheat of high quality, is progressing successfully."

About one-third of the cereals in Poland have been mown, and grain has been gathered from one-fifth of the total acreage. The bad weather during vegetation time has delayed harvesting by 10-14 days.

At the beginning of this week, 37.2 percent of the cereal acreage sown in the GDR has been harvested; this amounts to 936,000 hectares from the total 2.5 million hectares.

In Hungary, 90 percent of the sown acreage has been harvested. "The bad weather, rains and storms have delayed the grain ripening and the progress of harvesting work. Due to the good quality of organization of work and the high concentration of people and machinery, the results in most cooperatives and state farms are good. By the end of the last week, 2.6 million tons of grain had been delivered for state procurement. Despite the bad weather, the quality of cereals is satisfactory. In the difficult harvesting situation the harvesting and threshing machinery from the USSR and GDR has yielded excellent results."

In Bulgaria, grain harvesting has been completed, with the great help of USSR and GDR brigade workers. "The bad weather since the very first days of spring has caused enormous damage to Bulgarian agriculture. The systematic torrential rain and hail have destroyed more than 750 hectares of cereals and the damages are estimated at more than 280 million leva. In answer to the appeal of the BCP Central Committee, all agricultural enterprises have approved plans for compensating these damages and have resown 700,000 hectares with grain corn, vegetables and fodder. At present, Bulgarian agricultural workers are doing their utmost in the battle against excessive drought."

In Romania, the harvest is nearing its end. So far, 90 percent of the entire harvest has been gathered. "Due to bad weather, this year's harvesting work had proceeded at a good rate through the middle of last week, when the torrents started again and are now delaying the conclusion of harvesting work."

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH BREZHNEV IN CRIMEA

BTA Reports Meeting

AU141955Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Moscow, August 14 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, who is on vacation in the Soviet Union, met in Crimea Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The two countries' top leaders exchanged information on the major lines of work of the BCP and the CPSU in guiding the construction of socialism and communism. Major attention was attached to the key issues of Bulgaro-Soviet relations. They noted with satisfaction that considerable work has been done on both sides for the implementation of the programme for development of the all-round cooperation and bringing Bulgaria and the USSR closer to each other.

The approval of the general scheme for specialization and industrial joint production in the material production branches up to 1990, whose development has entered its decisive phase, will be an important stage in the process of bringing the two countries closer to one another. The two party and state leaders expressed confidence that its successful realization, parallel with the materialization of the CMEA-developed and CMEA-developing initiatives, will make an important contribution to the further strengthening of the socialist community.

In the exchange of views on topical international issues, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev underlined that Bulgaria and the USSR are loyal to the policy of detente, to the principles stated in the Helsinki Final Act. They expressed confidence that the countries who stand on the positions of detente have ample possibilities for developing reciprocally useful cooperation in various spheres of life.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev expressed concern over the latest Middle East developments and over the fresh separatist steps which take the Middle East problem still farther from its basic solution.

Mr Todor Zhivkov informed of Bulgaria's efforts to consolidate peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans. The two leaders expressed hope that the peoples of the Balkan countries will not permit this important part of the world to become an object of intrigues and aspirations of forces hostile to detente and peace.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev pointed out the deeply hostile to the interests of peace and socialism hegemonic courses of China. They reaffirmed the warm solidarity of Bulgaria and the USSR with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is now submitted to rude pressure on the part of the Chinese People's Republic.

They underlined the primary role of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in guaranteeing peace and security in Europe, for improving the international climate. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Present at the meeting were: Mr Konstantin Chernenko, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Anatoliy Blatov, aide of the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, and Mr Milko Balev, head of the office of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Commentator on Importance of Meetings

AU142051Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Petko Dachev commentary: "On the Role of Crimean Meetings Among Fraternal Communist Parties"]

[Text] The Crimean meetings between leaders of communist and workers parties from European socialist countries have a relatively recent history; they began in 1971. Nevertheless, their impact and their importance for the policy, cooperation and successes of socialist countries are of great scope. Full understanding, fruitful and fraternal cooperation, ideological solidarity, useful interaction--all these things have always been the results of the Crimean meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and general secretaries or first secretaries of fraternal parties. The annual Crimean meetings demonstrate the international positions, the full unanimity of views of communist parties in the European socialist countries on all current foreign political and international problems. All problems of building developed socialism are also discussed in detail at such meetings.

The announcement on the meeting held between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov unequivocally reflects the questions discussed and reveals their unanimous opinion and stands on these questions.

For our country, the results of this meeting are full of optimism and are promising for the future. As regards the power and strength of the socialist countries, such meetings are constructive. Once more it has confirmed that the CPSU and the BCP are consistently and openly struggling for peace, for detente and for a happy future for their own peoples and for all peoples in Europe, in the Balkans and throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO VATICAN

AU141603Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Cardinal Jean Villot, Vatican secretary of state, on the occasion of the death of Pope Paul VI. The telegram expresses sincere condolences.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON NEED FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST MAOISM

AU141538Y Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

["Peking's Foreign Policy--A Serious Threat for Peace and Security"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)--Under the above heading, today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO comments on the foreign political course followed by the Chinese leadership and aimed at anti-Sovietism, at unity with the reactionary forces and imbued with hegemonistic ambitions. In an extensive editorial is revealed the unprecedented militarization and a total preparation for war in China.

"Peking does not keep its links with imperialism's most aggressive forces in secret, it even strives for "an international united front" with them against world socialism, against peace and progress, the article reads.

Dwelling on this key Chinese policy, RABOTNICHESKO DELO points to the "differentiated policy" which the Maoists conduct in regard to the socialist countries.

[illegible] the destruction of socialist unity and try to instigate them one against the [illegible]. These actions are also levelled at the Marxist-Leninist communist parties, against the national-liberation movements and all the peaceloving and democratic forces in the world."

The article devotes much space and attention to the Maoists' hostile actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On their position in the time of the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam against the foreign aggressor, the article goes on to recall "all kinds of obstacles" raised by the Chinese in matters concerning the transportation across Chinese territory of material aid from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the Maoists' reassurances before Washington that they will "keep aside of the conflict".

The paper recalls also Chinese pressure against the unification of Vietnam, which stands as a stumbleblock on the Maoist way to carrying out their expansionist and hegemonistic policy in Southeast Asia.

"The Bulgarian public is deeply concerned about the current situation in that part of the world, a situation for which the adventurous policy of the Chinese leadership is to be blamed", writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO. "And this concern is intensified by the fact that Peking's provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which pose a threat to peace, are met with satisfaction by certain circles in the West."

Drawing the conclusion that these actions of China "pose a threat to the peoples of all the countries irrespective of their social system", RABOTNICHESKO DELO points to the necessity of greater political vigilance, to the necessity of unmasking and isolating the Chinese warmongers.

"The Bulgarian people are firmly convinced in the correctness of the course pursued by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of the PR of Bulgaria as regards Maoism and consider that at present no honest man in the world should remain impartial to the actions of Maoists on the international scene, as [he] should not remain indifferent to the fate of peace on earth", writes the daily.

"At the same time", the article concludes, "the Bulgarian people entertain feelings of deep respect for the great Chinese people and for the cause of their revolution. Our people strongly believe in the socialist future of China and regard the principles and uncompromising struggle against Maoism as part of their international duty, a duty towards the people of China at a time difficult for them. And for that reason at present the struggle against Maoism is an integral part of the struggle for socialism, for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence."

PAPERS SCORE JAPAN FOR SIGNING TREATY WITH PRC

AU141525Y Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA)--Under headlines "The Price of a Compromise", "Under the Pressure of Washington", "Against Peace and Detente" today's papers comment on the peace and friendship treaty signed by Japan and China on Saturday.

The commentaries all reveal "the Japanese diplomacy's yielding to the unprecedented Peking insistence on including the cause of 'jointly opposing the hegemony of a third country' in the treaty".

"This signifies the possible threat of involving Tokyo into the orbit of the aggressive expansionist policy of Peking, which stands obstinately against detente, tries to sow hostility and tension among states, enters into open collusions with the most reactionary of all forces and all this in the name of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism raised to the status of a state policy," writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

"It is dangerous because even the recent Chinese attempts at solving the dispute over the Senkaku Islands by force, islands to which the two countries raise claims, come to reveal who actually strives for hegemonism and expansionism; it is China," TRUD writes.

"It is no one's secret that the United States relies on a closeness between Japan and China on an anti-Soviet basis, which is thoroughly compatible with their strategy in that part of the world, a strategy which pursues the setting up of the 'Washington-Peking-Tokyo' military-political triangle," writes OTECHESTVEN FRONT commenting on the part played by the United States in the signing of the treaty.

The papers are unanimous that the Japanese-Chinese treaty is incompatible with the process of detente, with the interests of peace in the world and with the idea of collective security on the Asian Continent.

ZHIVKOV GREETS WORLD CONFERENCE ON RACISM

AU1420444Y Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, August 14 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, sent a message to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which opened here today. The message reads in part:

"We are deeply confident that racism and racial discrimination are shameful political phonemena which lead to gross and mass violations of the human rights, which run contrary to the goals and principles of the UN statute and endanger the world peace and security. There is no doubt that the most cruel form of racial oppression is the apartheid, denounced by the international public as crime against mankind."

Pointed out further in the message is the grave concern stirred unavoidably by the policy of the imperialist circles, who, rendering active support to the racist regimes, make everything within their power to sow mistrust and dissent among the democratic and progressive African forces, to impose neocolonial solutions to the existing problems, to protect the interests of the international monopolies.

"Bulgaria highly values the efforts of the United Nations aimed at liquidation of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and the apartheid. She strictly observes the recommendations of the General Assembly and the decisions of the Security Council on these issues and actively participates in the work of the corresponding UN bodies. Bulgaria has ratified all basic international legal documents for struggle against the racial discrimination and the apartheid", reads the message further.

It also stresses that the Bulgarian people firmly denounce all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, strongly support the idea of a full boycott of the racist regimes in the southern part of Africa, of rendering all-round moral and material help to the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, who wage lawful struggle for self-determination, independence, equality and social progress.

[illegible] of the leading bodies of the World Conference To Combat Racism and [illegible] Discrimination, Mr Peter Vutov, Bulgaria's standing representative at the UN, was elected chairman of the first committee, which is to work out the conference's final document.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CONGOLESE PRESIDENT

AU1420002Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Commitee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Col [as heard] Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The telegram expresses most cordial wishes for the happiness of the friendly people of the Congo and for new achievements along the parth of building a new society.

I am sure that the friendly relations between the BCP and the Congolese Labor Party, between the People's Republic c Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of our two peoples, in the interest of international understanding and in the interest of the cause of peace throughout the world, the telegram reads.

PARTY SECRETARIES MEET WITH FINNISH CP DELEGATION

AU1415462 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Varna, 14 Aug (BTA)--A delegation of the Finnish Communist Party led by Mr Taisto Sinisalo, first deputy chairman of the party, arrived here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The talks between the delegations of the Bulgarian and the Finnish Communist Party began in the Zlatny Pyassatsi residence today. The Bulgarian delegation includes Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Milan Milanov, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department with the CC of the BCP.

The delegation of the Finnish Communist Party includes Mr Taisto Sinisalo, first deputy chairman of the party and leader of the delegation, Mr Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Finnish Communist Party, etc.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-CYPRIOT CULTURAL PLAN--A plan on cooperation in education, science, culture, art and sports between Bulgaria and Cyprus up to the end of 1979 was signed in Sofia today. The document was signed by Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Yeoryios (Dalagiya), director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU]

ILINDEN-TRANSFIGURATION ANNIVERSARY--"A great rally at the Stara Zagora spas marked the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden-Transfiguration Day Uprising today. Party and economic leaders of Stara Zagora Okrug and city attended." Many citizens of Stara Zagora and surroundings, as well as summer guests and tourists attended the rally which was followed by a literary and music recital. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Aug 78 AU]

PRC-JAPANESE TREATY SEEN AS HARMFUL TO DETENTE

LD142031Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Jarmila Bielova commentary: "Whom Does the New Japanese-Sino Treaty Serve?"]

[Text] The treaty which the Japanese and Chinese foreign ministers, Sonoda and Huang Hua, ceremonially signed in Peking on Saturday is called a treaty of peace and friendship. But if we were to characterize it briefly, it must be said that it will especially damage the interests of peace and detente in Southeast Asia and the Far East; not only because its signing will primarily benefit the militaristic circles in the two countries, which are striving for a substantial expansion of cooperation between Japan and China, primarily in those economic spheres directly linked with the armaments industry, but also because the political content of the treaty just signed, despite Tokyo's diplomatic quibbles which preceded the signing, ultimately reflects Peking's original intentions. It is directed against the Soviet policy of detente and peaceful cooperation in the Far East.

The so-called antihegemonism clause which Peking succeeded in including in the treaty is unequivocally anti-Soviet in Chinese terminology, notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese side has mitigated it with the formulation which claims that it is not directed against any specific country. So as to leave no one in doubt, Peking hastened to offer its own interpretation of the text of the treaty which, naturally, fully confirms that the essence of its past policy toward and relations with third countries remains unchanged.

Even though Tokyo is performing a verbal balancing act in trying to prove the opposite, political observers in Tokyo and in Peking agree that this time it was Japan which allowed Peking to force political concessions upon it. The answer to the question why, which progressive Japanese public opinion is rightly asking, is not difficult to find. Japan, which today is beginning to feel the burden of the economic crisis of the capitalist world, sees a long-term market in China. And the government of Prime Minister Fukuda, incapable of dealing with the effects of economic decline, anticipates a rapid expansion of economic and trade relations with Peking after ratification of the treaty with China. According to the chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, these should soon reach the prewar level, which means that China would account for a total of 20 percent of Japan's foreign trade.

At the moment, one Chinese military and economic delegation is treading on the tail of another in Tokyo. They are interested primarily in Japanese electronics and nuclear and rocket research. In view of the planned modernization of the Chinese Army and the militarization of China's entire economy, it is clear that in the next 10 years the biggest Japanese monopolies and militaristic circles will get what they are after, even at the cost of the fact that the just signed Sino-Japanese treaty enables China to drag Japan politically into its own aggressive and chauvinist policy in the Far East and Southeast Asia. And this policy, as we know, makes no secret of its intention to change the political map of this region in favor of Peking.

HUSAK GREETS ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

LD142154Y Prague CTK in English 1151 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 14, CETEKA--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak greeted in a message today the World Conference To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, opened in Geneva this afternoon, and said it "should enter history as a decisive step towards eliminating all forms of racial discrimination on this planet".

The message said in part:

"It is a mission of your representative assembly among others to direct again the attention of governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations and the entire world public to the shameful political anachronism of the present time--the vestiges of colonialism and racism in any form on our planet.

"The system of apartheid, practiced by the government of the South African Republic, is undoubtedly one of the worst forms of racial discrimination which was rightly qualified as a crime against humanity. It is high time to put a definitive end to these inhuman practices which are a stain on the face of the twentieth century. It is a common task of all of us to arouse mankind's conscience and with all available means activate the international movement of solidarity with the valiant people of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and other countries in their struggle against colonial oppression and racial discrimination for freedom and complete independence.

"The liquidation of the dangerous hotspot of an armed confrontation in the south of Africa would not only help the desirable improvement of the situation in this part of the African Continent, but also the strengthening of the process of detente, the consolidation of world peace."

The message added:

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, actively involved together with other socialist countries in the implementation of the program of the decade of struggle against racism and racial discrimination, also unequivocally backed the initiative that 1978 become an international year of struggle against apartheid. Our legislation contains effective guarantees of the inadmissibility of any racial discrimination and an absolute ban on the propaganda of racist theories. As a matter of principle we do not keep any contacts with the racist regimes in the south of Africa. We consider the policy of apartheid a gross violation of basic human rights, a permanent threat to free (?Africa) [words indistinct] and thus also a serious danger to international security."

LENART RECEIVES SOVIET EDUCATION OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

LD141310Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and First Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today in Bratislava received Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the State Committee for Professional and Technical Education of the Council of the Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. During a cordial conversation, Comrade Lenart briefed the Soviet guest about the tasks facing party bodies and organizations in Slovakia in realization of the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions. Later the two representatives appraised the results of existing cooperation in education and sciences between the two states, and discussed possibilities of further intensifying and expanding them.

KEMPNY, KAPEK HOLD TALKS WITH CPSU'S LESECHKO

LD141417Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague Municipal CPCZ Committee, today received a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Mikhail Lesechko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

They discussed further possibilities of intensifying economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states in line with the conclusions arising from the recent talks between the Czechoslovak and Soviet party and government delegations in Prague and the meeting held in the Crimea between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1730 GMT on 14 August adds: "The Soviet delegation, headed by Comrade Lesechko, left today for the Soviet Union."]

KEMPNY CONFERS AWARD ON OUTGOING MONGOLIAN ENVOY

LD1423C0Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Dzandangiyn Enebish, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, in Prague today. On behalf of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the republic, he conferred on the ambassador the Order of the White Lion, Second Grade. The high state distinction was awarded to the Mongolian ambassador in recognition of his merits in promoting Mongolian-CSSR relations.

Josef Nalepka, deputy foreign minister, gave a luncheon today at Cernin Palace for Dzandangiyn Enebish, whose diplomatic mission in our country is ending.

Attends Envoy's Party

LD1423311Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Mongolian ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Dzandangiyn Enebish, gave a cocktail party in Prague today as part of the conclusion of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. It was attended by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives of our political, public and economic life. The meeting of the Mongolian ambassador with the Czechoslovak representatives passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES MERITS OF EEC-CEMA COOPERATION

AU1413S2Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Jan Lipavsky commentary in the column "Note": "Possibilities of Collaboration"]

[Text] While the CEMA Secretariat experts and experts of the CEMA member-states were recently conducting negotiations with the delegation of EEC experts in Brussels on the conclusion of a skeleton agreement between the two economic organizations, some people in certain Western political and economic circles greeted these negotiations with satisfaction, while others met them with indifference or even with frank aversion.

The people holding the first opinion proceed from the fact that it has already become an anachronism for these two large groups of countries, creating half of the entire world industrial production and having at their disposal a respectable scientific and economic potential, to show only a 3-percent trade turnover within the framework of world trade.

And the 17 others attempted to create the impression--even prior to the Brussels negotiations, for example, on the pages of the Bonn monthly AUSSENPOLITIK--that "today the two sides are no longer greatly interested in mutual relations," even though--as stated by Sovetskaya Rossiya--the EEC's leading circles show obvious optimism in viewing the prospect of development of relations between the EEC and CEMA.

In other words, if the monthly AUSSENPOLITIK assumes that "for some time to come the two organizations will be dealing with the problems of procedure, organization and protocol, so that the businesslike questions of cooperation will remain on the margin," this is the opposite of truth, as Brussels has confirmed, and it is not entirely dependent on the CEMA countries' bodies that the formal, legal matters should not be allowed to speedy solution of the economic cooperation questions proper. In fact, in talks with their partners, the EEC representatives could convince themselves about these partners business-like approach to the questions under discussion. Above all, the CEMA thinks--contrary to the EEC,--that the agreement between the two organizations should anchor the reciprocal aim, namely to improve conditions of trade and economic cooperation. Among other things, this requires that preference-giving tendencies be ended and that the closing of certain markets for socialist countries be terminated.

Thus we are surprised that the EEC bodies recent declaration of restrictions on steel purchases, which have set up new protective barriers against imports of goods from the socialist countries, have produced a sharp reaction in CEMA's European countries.

Therefore, if we suggest a rapid development of cooperation among the countries belonging to the two economic groupings, a development that should be adjusted in a long-term agreement, this is not a policy of a "position war" from which one side would emerge victorious and the other defeated, as claimed by certain newspapers in the West; on the contrary, we are proceeding from the principle of equality and reciprocal advantage in EEC-CEMA relations and mutual relations among the individual countries of these organizations. Of course, we cannot accept the principle of "nine for one," backed by certain EEC circles, according to which the EEC would conclude individual trade agreements with individual CEMA countries, thus trying to pursue a "differentiated" policy among them and making use of the economic supremacy of the common market as a whole over each of these countries individually.

## BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN, SLOVAK OFFICIALS MEET--(Sergey Bezkrupenko), minister of culture of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, [title as received] met Pavol Koys, deputy minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic, yesterday in Bratislava. Present at the friendly meeting were Rudolf Jurik, head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee, and Yuriy Rumyantsev, vice counsul of the General Consulate of the USSR in Bratislava. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD]

JORDANIAN CULTURE OFFICIAL--Josef Kadlec, secretary of the Czech Writers Union, on 8 August received Muhammad Adid al-Amiri, chairman of the Jordanian Writers Union. They discussed forms of cooperation between the two writers unions and the possibilities of mutual familiarization with the literature of both countries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 78 p 2 AU]

LABOR MINISTER IN HUNGARY--The CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, Michal Stancel, has departed from Budapest where he discussed questions of labor economy, wages and social policy with Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 78 p 7 AU]

GOALS OF NEW U.S. CONGRESSIONAL COALITION DENOUNCED

DW1111135Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1815 GMT 10 Aug 78 DW

[Manfred Klein commentary]

[Text] Once again there are developments, especially over the last few days and hours, indicating that dangerous changes are taking place in the policy of the United States regarding the cause of peace. The fact that there are very important groups intent on taking the world back to the times of cold war was proved by the creation, the day before yesterday, of a new coalition of conservative rearmament advocates, who presented a program in Washington against arms limitation and detente and for global superiority of the United States as a military big power.

They are threatening--verbatim--the removal from office of all elected members of Congress who embark on the dangerous path of disarmament. The new group consists of 147 senators and representatives, industrialists, and high military representatives, as well as 44 conservative anticommunist organizations. They advocate a policy of strength, stressing that a balanced disarmament is no longer sufficient and strategic superiority must be achieved.

The concept espoused by these influential people is embedded in the military budget of $119 billion, roughly $10 billion more than last year, which was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives yesterday. At the same time, NATO's supreme commander, General Haig, is talking about the growing military power of the Soviet Union, about the necessity of eliminating the military imbalance between East and West, and about the fact that the West is confronted with a fundamentally altered Soviet military power. The inspector general of the FRG Bundeswehr followed suit, asserting that the Soviet strategy is offensive and that the aggressive military doctrine of the USSR must be countered with a growing military strength.

Adding all this up, dear listeners, various contradictions become manifest: The noisy campaign on the nonexistent threat from the East, which is being dished up time and again to justify the arms race, is one thing. Another factor involves the statements made by responsible U.S. and NATO politicians to the effect there is no military superiority of one side over the other in strategic arms or forces and arms in central Europe; rather, there is a balance, an approximate parity of forces.

The U.S. President himself said that, between the United States and the Soviet Union, there is extraordinary stability, in terms of both strategic arms and conventional armed forces in Europe, adding that the Soviet Union is no stronger militarily than the United States. Well, the question remains: What is really behind the Coalition for Peace Through Strength and the thesis of holding a top position in all matters and attaining superiority in all affairs, since the military factor of a so-called threat or superiority of the Soviet Union is nonexistent?

The reasons for this saber rattling in the U.S. administration and in NATO lie in the striving for profits of the arms industry, as well as in the risk of demonstrating weakness and softness in the face of the problems of inflation and unemployment, the misery of millions of white and nonwhite citizens in the richest country of the capitalist world, and mass criminality, which have produced in certain American representatives the wish to prove their strength and transfer their weakness in solving domestic policy problems to a pretended strength in foreign policy.

We cannot relieve the capitalist states of their internal difficulties. But it is in the interest of the peoples of these states and all peoples of the world that the process of detente not be undermined by influential forces.

The socialist states have chosen the path of peace and will not let themselves be diverted. Neither saber rattling nor defamations will change anything in this respect. No matter how great the obstacles, vivid examples of which have been given these past few days, our states, together with all those pursuing a policy of peace and good-neighborliness, will be marching on. And we will seek reliable and complete solutions for advancing disarmament and reducing arms, for which we have submitted proposals which we are backing with all the strength and with the exemplary power of our states.

GOETTING LEADS DELEGATION TO POPE PAUL'S FUNERAL

AU1415599Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] A GDR state delegation arrived in Rome on 11 August to attend the funeral for Pope Paul VI. It was received by a Vatican protocol representative at the airport. The delegation is led by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. Other members are Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church questions, and Klaus Gysi, GDR ambassador to Italy.

GRUNEBERG MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE PARTY DELEGATION

LD150010Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] On Monday, Gerhard Gruneberg received a delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party led by Vo Thuc Dong, head of the Agricultural Commission of the party's Central Committee.

Gruneberg, member of the party Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, explained to his guests the tasks which have to be solved in further shaping the developed socialist society in agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs industry. At the same time he assured them of further fraternal solidarity and support of the GDR in the socialist construction of their country.

1961 ACTIONS TO SECURE BORDERS CONSIDERED, JUSTIFIED

AU1419189Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Editorial article: "The Thirteenth"]

[Text] Seventeen years ago, on 13 August 1961, we brought the GDR state border with West Berlin under tight control and intensified the protection of our state border with the FRG. We undertook this step jointly with the Soviet Union and the other participant states of the Warsaw Pact. According to the Warsaw Pact statement, these measures were undertaken with the objective of preventing a threat to peace and of safeguarding the security and sovereign rights of the GDR against all the malice of the imperialist powers.

In the spring and summer of 1961, FRG aggressive quarters, particularly those supported by the United States, had made increasingly intensive preparations for violent action against the GDR. The "Research Advisory Council" of the FRG Government presented its so-called Grey Plan, in which measures were worked out for restoration of capitalism in the GDR. Public reference was made to the "war of nerves" conducted against the GDR and to the "explosion" that was hoped for. Our economy was to be weakened by trafficking in human lives, currency manipulations and the theft of material assets. [paragraph continues]

Worker-peasant power was to be shaken to its foundations. Finally, the to enter the GDR through the Brandenburg G[illegible] with drums beating and trumpets sounding, as an FRG paper exuberantly described it.

It was necessary to thwart this aggressive plan, which constituted a serious threat to world peace. It was important to stop the instigators of a new war and to do this in timely fashion. The participant states of the Warsaw Pact decided to undertake their joint action. During the night of 12 to 13 August 1961 the National People's Army acted together with the combat groups of the workers class, the border police and the People's Police, supported by the Soviet Army troops stationed in the GDR. For the enemies of our socialist state this meant that the dream had come to an end.

What happened on 13 August 1961 had immediate, favorable consequences for peace and socialism. Assessing the balance of power wrongly and proceeding from the illusion that it would be possible to penetrate the GDR with impunity and thus the Warsaw Pact area, the aggressive imperialist forces greatly imperiled peace. It became clear that insurmountable borders had been shown to the power of imperialism once and for all. Peace was saved. With secured borders, better conditions were achieved for socialism in our country. These conditions have become evident in a constant upsurge, in increasing strength and in all the successes of the socialist GDR.

But the defeat imperialism had suffered also brought political effects which extended far beyond that day and year. For 13 August also brought the hour of truth. The cold war against socialism was lost, the strategy of "roll back" [English term used] had failed. People in Bonn were compelled to reflect and to revise certain positions. The hard facts guided the reflections of certain quarters toward peaceful coexistence as had been proposed by the GDR and the fraternal socialist countries at all times. Thus the clearing of this situation before the whole world on 13 August constituted a prerequisite for the European treaty system, including the quadripartite agreement on Berlin (West) and the basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG, and they constituted a prerequisite for the CSCE. The Helsinki Final Act comprises recognition of the sovereignty of the GDR and the inviolability of its borders. The Final Act would not have been achieved without this recognition, nor would it have been possible to undertake subsequent steps to normalize relations between the GDR and the FRG.

It became evident at the same time that imperialism has not changed its aggressive and peace-threatening nature. Developments show that the most aggressive imperialism quarters still do not want to put up with what they had to accept 17 years ago. They have not given up hope of regaining positions lost a long time ago. They are trying to halt the detente process and are relying on unbridled armament, provocations, anticommunist baiting and interference in the internal affairs of the GDR and of other socialist states. Thus, there are indeed two trends struggling against each other today. The tendency to deepen detente and the tendency to once again dangerously exacerbate tension.

What must we remember in precisely this situation as the result of 13 August and of its impact? The enemies of detente, diversionists and aggressors must not be permitted to pass. They must be clearly shown where the bounds have been set for them. This was borne out on 13 August and will remain so. The sovereignty, territorial integrity and the borders of the GDR and the whole socialist community are inviolable. There should be no uncertainty about this for anyone. This is how we acted on 13 August and we will act this way in the future, which is good for the security of Europe and benefits all peoples.

He who considers diversion or any other type of meddling in our affairs to be an appropriate form of dealing with us will also fail in the future. [paragraph continues]

We emphasize this because, to an increasing extent, we see moves in the direction of cold war. They spell a danger to peace. At the same time, one thing is clear: If the plans to stop the pace of our age had no chance in 1961, they are doomed to hopelessness more than ever today, on the basis of the change in the power relationship in favor of world socialism and peace.

Securing peace is the basic problem of international policy; so it was at that time and so it is today. Our policy is imperturbably and consistently aimed at peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, at deepening detente, at halting the arms race and its disarmament. A decisive point underscored at the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker on the Crimea was contained in the joint statement: "The consolidation of peace and the further development of goodneighborly cooperation among the European states require, above all, strict observance of the treaties and agreements which have become the basis of the detente process on the continent, as well as full implementation of the principles and stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act."

In view of increasing obstructionist maneuvers and machinations hostile to detente, vigilance and defense readiness constitute an integral part of our consistent and constructive peace policy. Seventeen years ago, the GDR Armed Forces went directly into action to protect peace. In the years since that time they have always mounted guard, in comradeship in arms with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, and have dependably protected peace. This is why our gratitude is due today precisely to the National People's Army, the Security Alert Police, the combat groups of the workers class and to all other GDR protection and security forces. First and foremost, we thank the soldiers and officers who perform their responsible service on the borders of our socialist fatherland with the imperialist world. They are mounting guard in the truest sense of the word for peace and for peaceful work, for the well-being of our people, for further successful fashioning of a developed socialist society in the GDR.

NEUMANN BRIEFED BY MAGDEBURG RAILROAD WORKERS

LD142302Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Workers and engineers of the Reichsbahn repair depot in Magdeburg today briefed Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on their contribution in fulfilling economic transport tasks.

Alfred Neumann thanked the works collective for its good work. He stressed that each reduction in the time railroad cars are out of use means additional transport capacities, and each reduction in cost is an economic plus.

W. BERLIN CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR COMMITTING PROVOCATION

AU141207Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Provocateur From Berlin (West) Arrested"]

[Text] In the afternoon of 7 August (West) Berlin resident Frank Mueller committed a provocation against members of the border security forces in the area of the Friedrichstrasse railroad station border crossing point by firing a shot and trying to escape. Mueller had already participated in other acts of violence against GDR institutions in the past. The culprit was arrested. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD141910Y Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

["Communique on Cuban Foreign Minister's Visit"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI)--Invited by Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary from August 8 to 13.

The Cuban foreign minister was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of its Central Committee.

During the visit, Frigyes Puja and Isidoro Malmierca signed an agreement abolishing visas between the two countries.

The foreign ministers reviewed the results of the multifarious cooperation between the two countries and the prospects of further developing their relations. The Hungarian foreign minister briefed his Cuban guest about the successful implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 11th Congress of the HSWP, while the visiting minister informed the host about the realization of the resolutions passed by the 1st Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

They established that the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba was unceasingly strengthening and the cooperation between the two countries was expanding in every sphere of life in conformity with Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles. Resolutions adopted at bilateral top-level meetings are being effected to the mutual satisfaction of the two sides.

They underlined that in the development of amity and cooperation between the two countries and their peoples, a significant role was played by the internationalist ties between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Cuban Communist Party as well as by regular meetings between Hungarian and Cuban leaders. They established that the Hungarian-Cuban cooperation was efficiently contributing to socialist construction work in both countries. The foreign ministers expressed their governments' firm determination to further cement fraternal friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba and to expand their cooperation.

The two sides stressed that both the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba held it an important task to further consolidate the multi-sided cooperation and internationalist unity among the countries of the socialist community.

The Hungarian side spoke with recognition of the outstanding successes attained by the Republic of Cuba in socialist construction work and it ensured full solidarity with Cuba in its support to Angola, Ethiopia and other African peoples fighting for their national independence and their countries' territorial sovereignty.

They asserted that the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba will continue to take a consistent stand favouring the consolidation of international detente and extending it to all areas of the world and to the military sphere. They will continue to take a stance for strengthening peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The two countries firmly oppose imperialist and reactionary attempts endangering peace and the security of nations. They established that the great-power and chauvinist policies of the leaders of the People's Republic of China were in confrontation with the socialist countries' efforts aimed at consolidating peace and international security. Collaborating with the militarist circles of NATO and with the extremist regimes of imperialism and reaction in various parts of the world, the Chinese leaders are striving to undermine the solidarity of the socialist countries and national liberation movements as well as to destroy the unity of the non-aligned movement and to change its progressive and anti-imperialist character. In addition to endangering international peace and security, this policy is causing grave damage to the Chinese people themselves.

The ministers voiced their countries' fraternal solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They ensured their support to the just struggle of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the defence of its national sovereignty and against China's big-power ambitions and interventionist attempts. The ministers extend Hungarian and Cuban support to the SRV for the implementation of its suggestions aimed at a peaceful solution of the armed conflict begun by the present leadership of Cambodia.

The parties underlined the importance of the Soviet Union's and other socialist countries' initiatives and efforts designed to limit and end the armaments race and to adopt international agreements on disarmament. They welcomed the achievements that had provided favourable conditions for the convocation of a world disarmament conference, of the extraordinary disarmament session convened at the initiative of the non-aligned countries by the United Nations Organization. They ensured support for the highly important proposals that had been put forward by the Soviet Union at the extraordinary session.

The two foreign ministers stressed that special importance had to be attached to the issues of nuclear disarmament. They expressed that their governments were resolutely supporting the peoples' world-wide struggle against the production of the neutron bomb.

They emphasized the significance of the efforts that had been made in the interest of security and cooperation in Europe, in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference Final Act.

They paid tribute to the increasing role played by the movement of non-aligned countries in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial persecution, Zionism and apartheid, and for lasting peace, for the preservation of national independence and for just economic relations.

The conviction was expressed that the 6th conference of the non-aligned countries' heads of state and government, to be held in Havana in September 1979, would further the consolidation of the movement's strength and unity and the solution of important international problems.

It was stated that on the Latin American Continent the forces were on the increase that were fighting against imperialism, for the protection of national sovereignty, for the strengthening of the political and economic independence as well as for the national self-determination and independence of the peoples that are still under colonial rule. They expressed solidarity with the hard fight carried on by these peoples. They condemned the terror and the continuous and serious violation of human rights by the Chilean fascist regime and by other reactionary regimes.

Cuba's achievements in building a socialist society and the uninterrupted increase of its international prestige serve as an encouraging example for Latin American peoples.

They demanded the immediate, full and unconditioned ending of the American economic blockade against the Cuban Republic and the liquidation of the American military base on its territory.

They established that as a result of the consistent fight of the forces of socialism and of the international liberation movements, deep revolutionary changes had taken place on the African Continent. Continued solidarity was ensured for the peoples of the area's liberated countries in their struggle for social progress, and the protection of their achievements, and great importance was being attributed to the development of the relations maintained with them. They condemned the attempts made to preserve the minority racial regimes and the endeavours of imperialist and reactionary circles to bring about a so-called inter-African force to oppress Africa's liberation movements and to prevent the consolidation of the national independence and social progress in the continent's progressive countries. Solidarity was declared with the struggles of the peoples and organizations of Zimbabwe, Namibia and of the South African Republic (the Patriotic Front, SWAPO and the African National Congress).

Concern was voiced over the prolongation of the Middle East crises. They condemned Israel's aggressive actions and the occupation of Arab territories impeding a just settlement in the area. A stand was taken for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and for the enforcement of the lawful rights of the Palestine Arab people--also the right to establish an independent state included. It was agreed that a lasting and just settlement could only be possible through the convocation of the Geneva Peace Conference, with the participation of all parties concerned, amongst them the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The talks were conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and reflected a full identity of views on every issue discussed.

The ministers found the visit successful that would promote the further development of the two countries' fraternal cooperation.

Isidoro Malmierca has invited for a visit in Cuba Frigyes Puja who accepted the invitation with pleasure.

MTI REPORTS ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE PARTY DELEGATION

LD141808Y Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 14, (MTI)--Between July 29 and August 14 a party delegation, led by Vo Thuc Dong, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, visited Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee to study the Hungarian agriculture. During its stay the delegation was received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and by Antal Kovacs, head of the CC's industrial, agricultural and transport department.

BRIEFS

U.S. BUSINESSMEN IN BUDAPEST--The official program of U.S. businessmen of Hungarian descent has ended with final discussions at the Chamber of Commerce in Budapest. After the talks the American deputy chairman of the two countries' economic council said that the prospects are favorable for increasing the annual volume of trade to $180 million. As he pointed out, the Hungarian-U.S. trade agreement will enable the widening of cooperation in the long run as well. According to him, the development of economic relations will make it possible to set up joint Hungarian-American enterprises. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD]

JABLONSKI SENDS MESSAGE TO WORLD CONFERENCE ON RACISM

LD142250Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Today in Geneva Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, opened the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

In his message to the chairman of the World Conference To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, conveyed on behalf of the Council of State, the government and the Polish nation expressions of solidarity and full support for the cause which is the subject of the conference. The message stresses that Poland decisively supports the principles of universal equality and spares no efforts in order to fully implement the international convention on liquidating all forms of racial discrimination and the international convention on combating apartheid. The Polish nation condemns all forms of racism and racial discrimination and gives full moral and material support to the nations fighting to realize their fundamental human rights.

PAP REPORTS ON POLISH-SENEGALESE TALKS, PROTOCOL

AU141548Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "Development of Polish-Senegalese Cooperation--Warsaw Talks End"]

[Text] A government delegation of the Republic of Senegal visited Poland from 6 to 11 August at the invitation of the minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

The sides reviewed the present development of the Polish-Senegalese trade and economic relations and mapped out the lines of future cooperation.

The sides evaluated particularly positively the progress in cooperation in sea fishing and expressed their interest in direct cooperation in the chemical industry, stressing in this connection that Poland would participate in expanding the Senegalese industry of phosphorus fertilizers.

The sides also discussed possibilities for expanding Polish-Senegalese cooperation in the maritime economy (above all in expanding the harbor infrastructure), in the food industry, energy, small scale production, the paper industry, geology, cartography, photogrammetry, hydrogeology, geodesy, town planning and agricultural air services. They also discussed possibilities for Poland's participation in training personnel in various sectors of the Senegalese economy.

The results of these talks were included in the final protocol signed on 11 August by Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and by Louis Alexandrenne, Senegalese minister of planning and cooperation.

Poland is continually expanding contacts with the developing countries, a PAP correspondent writes. Senegal is one of Poland's largest partners in black Africa. Our exports to Senegal increased again last year and they are worth over 10.5 million convertible zloty. Our exports to Senegal include urea, textiles, sheet metal and various household articles. Phosphorite ores are the main item we import from Senegal, and the amounts are to increase in the coming years. This will create better possibilities for the export of our investment equipment to Senegal.

Trade is just one of the forms of Polish-Senegalese cooperation. On the strength of the intergovernment convention signed 2 years ago we have been granted fishing licenses enabling our fishing vessels to fish in Senegalese waters. A Polish-Senegalese fish-processing company--SAFCOP--has been established and we have constructed fishing port installations in Saint Louis and are training Senegalese fishing personnel. Joint research in the maritime economy is being developed.

Cooperation in the chemical industry is also being promoted. The Ciech foreign trade agency has entered into a partnership with a Senegalese firm and this makes it much easier for us to import phosphorite ores and phosphoric acid and to export our sulfur, chemical fertilizers and investment equipment. Poland is also interested in extensive cooperation in supplying services.

The mutual interests of the two countries discussed during the Warsaw talks will help dynamize Polish-Senegalese cooperation, whose advantageous development has been insured by the normalized treaty and legal relations which are based, among other things, on the trade agreement, the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and on the aforementioned intergovernment convention on sea fishing.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE EXAMINES SINO-ALBANIAN RIFT

AU1114322Y Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 9 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Jerzy Nowakowski article: "The Zigzags and Wrath of Peking's Policy"]

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP, will make his first official trip to Europe very soon. However, his long trip will not include Tirana, with which People's China has maintained such very close relations for many years. There is nothing strange in this if we consider that for over a year now the paths of Chinese and Albanian policies have gone in different directions, and not so long ago a spectacular breakdown in relations occurred.

Last July the Chinese Government sent a note to the Albanian People's Socialist Republic stating it was halting all assistance to Albania and that it had decided to recall Chinese advisors and specialists from Albania. This issue deserves particular attention because this is not the first time we have dealt with the Chinese problem in this daily.

The letter sent by the Albanian Communist Party Central Committee and by the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Socialist Republic to the CCP Central Committee and the PRC State Council contains interesting details of the breakdown in the Sino-Albanian relations. The letter states, among other things:

"By taking this perfidious and hostile act vis-a-vis socialist Albania, you have broken off the agreements officially concluded by our two countries without any scruples. In a brutal and arbitrary way you have violated international principles and basic norms.... By taking this hostile action against Albania, you are trying to deal a blow to our economy and to harm our country's defense ability, thereby sabotaging the cause of revolution and socialism. At the same time, you are undermining the fraternal friendship linking the Albanian and Chinese peoples.... Your actions can please only the enemies of socialism and revolution. The responsibility for this reactionary and hostile act vis-a-vis Albania and for its consequences, must be borne wholly by the Chinese side. The Albanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Albanian Government have unmasked before world public opinion the fact of your brutally withholding assistance and credits for socialist Albania, regarding this as a reactionary action taken from the position of a great power."

The Albanian letter, which runs to 56 pages and which has also been given to diplomats and press correspondents in Vienna, Belgrade and Peking, constitutes a long list of facts pointing both to the zigzags of Chinese policy and to the effects of the assistance expected by Tirana.

When concrete facts are mentioned, the Albanian letter rebuffs Peking's argument that the deliveries of Chinese grain had allegedly saved Albania from starvation:

"The Chinese leadership's chauvinistic and great-power views have deranged it and have caused it to adopt the vocabulary of great feudal lords."

With regard to the Chinese specialists recalled by Peking overnight, the letter states:

"The Albanian people have generously paid for the work of the Chinese specialists. Even if the note does not mention this...The Chinese specialists recalled from Albania departed the country without leaving behind any technical documentation for the Albanian specialists. They burned or took away all the technical documents relating to the Albanian projects constructed with China's assistance."

Peking's policy zigzags did not take into account the Albanian ally. What is more, Hoxha used to learn about many events from the foreign papers, although he considered himself Peking's trustworthy confidant in Europe, and not only in Europe.

In the summer of 1964 Chinese propaganda began to publicize the Sino-Soviet border problems. The authors of the letter state, and stress that the "Albanian Communist Party did not support Mao Tse-tung's hints at border revisions...." According to the Albanian Communist Party, "the Chinese thesis that borders should be revised, was not a simple matter; this thesis was an expression of great-power chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism and incited war in Europe." The Albanian Communist Party Central Committee...openly informed the CCP Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung about its position in the letter dated 10 September 1964. Here are some excerpts from that letter:

"We believe that referring at this time to territorial problems with the USSR damages our common struggle...." "The mass of the Soviet people and also other peoples do not understand why People's China has now submitted territorial claims vis-a-vis the USSR. The theory of the 'three worlds' is a factor that incites imperialist world war." "...The application of the theory of the 'three worlds' has led the Chinese leadership...even to uniting itself with U.S. imperialists, European monopolies, fascist and racists...with former Nazi generals of the Wehrmacht and of the Imperial Japanese Army."

The litany of the Albanian complaints attests to a final break between Peking and Tirana. Now we know that China, an Asian power, follows a rather peculiar kind of logic. For many years, Albanian policy has been full of controversies vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community; this is why Albania's criticism of the present Chinese leadership's chauvinist policy deserves all the more attention.

## BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--Although the stormy and rainy weather of the past 2 days has checked the speed of harvesting operations, it is estimated that by 8 August farmers cleared 55 percent of the grain cut on over 2.7 million hectares; that is, on 33 percent of the entire area sown to grain. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 78 pp 1, 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON POPE'S DEATH

AU141601Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Eminence Cardinal Jean Villot.

I have learned with sorrow about the passing away of Pope Paul VI, a remarkable figure of present-day life, whose urges and appeals for peace, detente and understanding among peoples and for a world without arms and wars have been broadly recognized and appreciated.

In regretting this heavy loss, I want to express my sincere condolences.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH SPANISH LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

AU142104Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/8/1978--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., met on August 14 Eladio Garcia Castro, secretary general of the Labour Party of Spain, now holidaying in Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the interview, highlighted were the good relations between the two parties, the common wish being reiterated to further develop them. It was emphasized that their amplification is a contribution to consolidating the links of friendship between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, to expanding the relations of collaboration between the two countries in the economic, political, cultural-artistic and technico-scientific domains.

During an exchange of opinions on questions of present-day situation and of the international working class movement, stress was laid on the need for developing nationally and internationally the collaboration between communists, socialists, social-democrats and other progressive and democratic political forces.

Highlighted was also the importance of intensifying the efforts for the achievement of European security and for the unitary implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

MORE ON VISIT OF JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

Received by Ceausescu

AU141727Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received the delegation of the Japanese Diet led by Shoichi Miyake, vice speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The delegation leader extended warm greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Emperor Hirohito, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and the chairmen of the two houses of the Diet. The guest also expressed warm thanks to the head of the Romanian state for the invitation to visit Romania and for the opportunity to become acquainted with the achievements recorded by the Romanian people in the country's socioeconomic development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn conveyed best wishes to the emperor of Japan, to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and to the chairmen of the two houses of the Japanese parliament. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed satisfaction with the visit of the Japanese parliamentary delegation and stated that this contributes to a better mutual understanding and to promoting Romanian-Japanese relations.

During their talk the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of cooperation between Romania and Japan, and stressed the broad opportunities that still exist to continue to promote and develop fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. Within this framework they stressed the historic importance of the visit by the head of the Romanian state to Japan which opened up prospects for broad Romanian-Japanese cooperation in numerous fields of activity, to the benefit of both peoples and of the cause of peace and international understanding.

Both sides stressed the important role of parliamentarians and parliaments in achieving closer friendly relations between the two countries and people and in intensifying Romanian-Japanese cooperation, both at a bilateral level and in promoting new relations based on equality and equity in international life.

In this context Romania's and Japan's interests were stressed to contribute, together with other world states, to intensifying efforts to consolidate peace and international cooperation, to settle existing interstate problems by political means and negotiations, fully normalize relations among them and to achieve complete disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament measures, to eliminate underdevelopment, democratize international life and establish a new world economic order. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Meet Andrei, Depart

AU142110Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/8/1978--Today, the delegation of the Japanese Diet had an interview with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

In the afternoon, the Japanese delegation left Bucharest. Before leaving, Shoichi Miyake stated to an AGERPRES reporter that the visit of the delegation of the Japanese Diet to Romania was particularly fruitful. He said that he was impressed by the consistency with which President Nicolae Ceausescu promotes the principles of the Romanian policy which are not only put into words but also into practice. Shoichi Miyake also said that the Romanian visit enabled the delegation to get acquainted with the great progress made by the Romanian economy, allowing for the appreciation that there are broad possibilities of intensifying the Japanese-Romanian collaboration in industry and agriculture and even of expanding the cooperation in third markets.

LIBERIAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS

AU142106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/8/1978--At the invitation of the Romanian State Council, Bennie D. Warner, vice president of the Republic of Liberia and his wife, arrived in Bucharest on Monday for an official visit to Romania.

Official talks started the same day in Bucharest between Emil Bobu, vice president of the State Council of Romania and Bennie D. Warner, vice president of the Republic of Liberia.

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY ON COOPERATION WITH ALL STATES

AU141305Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 14 Aug 78 AU

["Romania Develops the Collaboration With All States"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/8/1978--Carrying an extensive commentary on this subject matter, daily SCINTEIA stresses in its latest issue Romania's conception according to which the development of normal relations among all states, irrespective of system, size or economic potential, their active collaboration is not a mere desideratum subjective, or a conjunctural matter, but an imperative demanded by the very realities of our world.

Conceiving peaceful coexistence in an active way--the paper writes--Romania has always acted and will do so in the future, too, expanding continually her relations on multiple planes with the developed capitalist states, firmly grounding them on the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual regard, refraining from force and threat with force, broad assertion of every people's right to decide its economic and social development self-dependently, according to its own wish.

Referring to the continually upward course of the economic collaboration as a basic component of the evolution of Romania's relations with the developed capitalist countries, SCINTEIA writes that in the whole of the Romanian foreign trade, the economic cooperation and exchanges with these countries hold over 30 percent, and premises exist for their amplification under the current five-year plan, and that the Romanian foreign trade companies have 80 cooperation ventures with economic firms and organizations in those countries. The further development of the economic relations and of the cooperation with the advanced capitalist countries--the paper goes on--necessarily presupposes, in Romania's opinion, the removal of the various artificial obstacles, of the kind of restrictive clauses and discriminatory practices, preferential clauses and regimes, of the tariff and non-tariff obstacles, and any other measures meant to impose conditions of inequality or preserve unilateral advantages. The realistic approach by all states to these questions--the author of the commentary notes--would comply with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, would be of a nature to encourage the process of detente, contributing to the establishment of a new world economic order.

In conclusion, the commentary stresses that Romania has expanded and diversified continually her exchanges of spiritual values, too, her collaboration in the spheres of culture and the arts with those countries, which as contributed to better mutual acquaintance, to strengthening the friendship and developing the understanding with the peoples in the respective countries. Broadly promoting the cultural-humanitarian collaboration, receptive to everything which means genuine value worldwide, SCINTEIA writes, Romania rejects any form of "moral pollution", the productions propagating violence, racialism, hatemongering, pornography, which are of a nature to negatively influence human personality, especially with the young generation.

BRIEFS

EQUATORIAL GUINEA ECONOMIC DELEGATION--An economic delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, led by Obtang Nguema Mbasogo, deputy minister of endowment [title as published], paid a visit to our country from 30 July to 3 August. The delegation had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and at the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank. The delegation also visited economic units. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 78 p 5 AU]

MORE ON PRC-YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD141704Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A long-term expansion in economic relations between Yugoslavia and China is expected; at today's press conference in the Yugoslav chamber of economy it was stated that the value of the agreed upon volume of goods exchange this year is to double that of last year and is expected to be over $18 million.

Although this amount is of modest proportions, particularly when considered in the light of the total goods exchange of our two countries with the world, at the same time it demonstrates the rapid progress made in economic relations since 1971. In that year, economic relations between Yugoslavia and China began with $7.5 million worth of goods exchange.

Economists of the two countries, however, estimate that current cooperation does not correspond to the real potential. This is also shown by the fact that about 190 Yugoslav economic organizations interested in cooperation with China were registered this year, which is twice as many as last year. Import-export goods lists have also been expanded significantly, so that, in addition to the already traditional export of our ships, ships' motors and ferrous metallurgical products, China, in accordance with this year's agreements, is to purchase 150 diesel forklifts, copper sulphate, ferrosilicon, viscose staple fiber, rayon and cellulose. The Chinese side is also interested in copper and copper products, aluminum products, artificial fertilizer, manganese, irrigation installations, post, telegram and telephone equipment, agricultural machinery, energy installations and so forth.

The Yugoslav side has concluded agreements for the purchase of cotton and silk fabrics, tin, antimony, chemical products, certain consumer goods and products of animal origin. Agreements on the purchase of certain quantities of oil and coking coal are also expected to be concluded soon. All in all, the value of Yugoslav and Chinese exports this year is estimated to be about the same for each country.

It is also realistic to expect joint economic ventures by the two countries on third markets and broader industrial cooperation in the very near future, as well as cooperation in the area of traffic and the transfer of technology.

SETINC SEES PCI DIRECTORATE MEMBER PAJETTA

LD141716Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, August 14, (TANJUG)--Franc Setinc, Presidency secretary of the League of Communists of Slovenia (Yugoslav Constituent Republic) today had talks with Giancarlo Pajetta, directorate member of the Italian Communist Party. The main emphasis was Yugoslav-Italian cooperation in terms of the successful implementation of the Osimo agreements regulating border and other questions between the two countries. Also discussed were current relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Italian Communist Party.

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